## United States District Court for the Central District of California

CASE NO.

COMPLEX CRIMINAL JURY
Plaintiff(s),

TRIAL ORDER

v.

Defendant(s).

This case has been designated as a complex criminal jury trial. Its length is estimated at six weeks. The purpose of this order is to ensure the orderly presentation of this case before the jury and to maximize the time spent presenting evidence to the jury. Therefore, the following court rules will apply:

## 1. **JURY QUESTIONNAIRE**

If the parties wish to utilize a jury questionnaire, they are expected to agree upon its contents and submit the completed questionnaire to the court for its review at least <u>ten days</u> before it is due to the Jury Department. The court must submit the questionnaires to the Jury Department at least <u>six weeks</u> before the trial date to allow for a selection of a panel, completion and timely return of the questionnaires to the court and attorneys.

2. All legal and evidentiary issues are to be addressed by motion before the trial begins. The court has set the following Pre-Trial dates:

All motions should be heard by that date.

The court will not interrupt the presentation of this case before the jury to hear motions which could and should have been heard by that date. Any issues not raised and heard by timely motions will be deemed waived.

3. The court sets the following Discovery Deadline Day:

On this date, counsel should be prepared to certify to the court, on the record, that they have made a diligent search for all discoverable material, and have produced all discovery required by the law on their part. Undisclosed discovery which surfaces during the trial will be deemed untimely and subject to the sanction of exclusion or monetary fine, or both.

- 4. Once the trial begins, there will be no interruptions in the testimony before the jury. The court will not conduct sidebar hearings during the trial day except in dire emergencies. All counsel, witnesses, and the jury can expect a full day (5 1/2 hours) of continuous testimony each day.
- 5. Counsel will have an opportunity to be heard on crucial issues which emerge during the trial. These opportunities will be as follows:

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- Before the morning session. All counsel must be present and ready to take up this matters before the time set for the jury to hear testimony.
- During the morning recess.
- At the end of the morning session.
- During the afternoon recess.
- At the end of the court day.

- 6. Counsel are to be on time at the beginning of each day, after each recess, and at the beginning of the afternoon session.
- 7. The jury will hear testimony on Tuesdays through Thursdays from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and from 1:30 p.m. to between 4:30 and 5:00 p.m., depending on a convenient stopping point at the end of the day. On Fridays the court may entertain a different schedule, beginning earlier and breaking earlier in the day. This will depend partly upon the jury eventually selected.
- 8. Neither the government nor the defense should exhaust its supply of witnesses on a jury trial day.
  - 9. Orderly presentation of testimony on direct examination:

When court resumes after a recess, counsel should have a still-testifying witness back on the stand.

- ♦ Counsel should advise the deputy courtroom clerk as to which all exhibits will be shown to each witness. The clerk will then have these exhibits placed before the witness at the beginning of his or her testimony. (There should be no objections, because all evidentiary objections have been heard by this time.)
- ♦ The court recommends that counsel prepare a tabbed notebook containing all exhibits which can be placed before the witness.

Make sure that the witness has reviewed all exhibits about which he or she will be questioned.

- 10. Orderly presentation of testimony on cross-examination:
  - ♦ Defense counsel may select the order in which they will cross-examine witnesses. This order will remain the same throughout the trial.
  - Counsel should not repeat cross examination which has already been conducted. An objection will be sustained.
  - ♦ Counsel should be familiar with the proper scope of cross-examination as detailed in Federal Rule of Evidence Section 611 (Cross-examination

should be limited to the subject matter of the direct examination and matters affecting the credibility of the witness.) 11. The court will not entertain lengthy speaking objections. An objection by one attorney for the government or defense will be considered an objection by all counsel. 12. **JURY INSTRUCTIONS** Counsel are to submit Joint Jury Instructions (See Court's regular Jury Trial Order.) In a complex case, as in any other, the court expects the parties to diligently meet and confer and to agree on jury instructions. If the parties submit a large number of disputed instructions, the court will return them to the parties with instructions to resolve the disputed instructions. At the conclusion of this process, the court will resolve what should be a very few disputed objections. As stated in the regular Criminal Jury Trial Order, objections to jury instructions must be in writing, citing reasons, authorities, and alternative instructions. The court will then resolve the instructions and meet with counsel to hear objections. Dated: **AUDREY B. COLLINS United States District Judge**